

## STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!  
How like a prodigal doth the return,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakespeare.*  
Ne'er could the *strumpet*,  
With all her double vigour, art and nature,  
Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid  
Subdues me quite. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
If to preserve this vessel for my lord  
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,  
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;  
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd:  
So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*  
To *STRU'MPET*. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.  
If we two be one, and thou play false,  
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,  
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*

*STRUNG*. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.  
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*  
To *STRUT*. *v. n.* [*strufen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.  
Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*  
To our confusion. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakespeare.*  
Though thou *strut* and paint,  
Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Jonson.*

The false *strut*  
*Struts* on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*  
We will be with you ere the crowing cock  
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*  
2. To swell; to protuberate.  
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*  
The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the fall,  
The belling canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*  
As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,  
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

*STRUT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.  
Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances  
and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

*STUB*. *n. f.* [*streb*, Sax. *stutte*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]  
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.  
Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming  
over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,  
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,  
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*  
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,  
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*  
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put  
out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

We here  
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,  
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*  
Trickly *stubs*, instead of trees, are found,  
Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden. Knights Tale.*

2. A log; a block.  
You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest  
youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a  
happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to  
that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*  
To *STRUB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.  
His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help  
wherof he *strubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears  
off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*

The other tree was griev'd,  
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;  
So the next parson *stub'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*  
*STUBBED*. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,  
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,  
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*  
To spight the coy nymphs,  
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns  
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Jonson.*  
*STUBBEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short,  
thick, and truncated.

*STUCKLE*. *n. f.* [*stubble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]  
The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested  
At some time, when his soaring insolence  
Shall reach the people, will be the fire  
To kindle their dry *stubbles*, and their blaze  
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakespeare.*  
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the winco-  
pipe, open in the morning, you may be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

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His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble*  
of his own harvest. *Dryden.*  
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubbles*,  
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*  
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*.  
*Mortimer's Highlandry.*

*STUBBORN*. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymol-  
ogy appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stubborn*, reduced  
by *Juvius* to *stibzōs*, and deduced better by *Mr. Lye*, from  
*stub*, perhaps from *stub-born*.]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.  
The queen is obstinate,  
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,  
We'll teach you.—  
He believed he had so humbled the garillon, that they would  
be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*

2. Perfitting; persevering; steady.  
All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with  
*stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*  
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,  
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.*  
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass  
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*  
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,  
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*  
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak.  
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm.  
Patience under torturing pain,  
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*  
5. Harsh; rough; rugged.  
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but  
by a soft answer deaden their force. *Barnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.

*STUBBORNLY*. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,  
About a certain question in the law. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He wilfully neglected his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any  
thing he can do. *Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,  
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*  
*STUBBORNNESS*. *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinacy; vicious  
stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.

Happy is your grace,  
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stub-*  
*bornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,  
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*  
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mated  
with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by  
the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it  
was designed. *Swift.*

*STUBBY*. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong;  
bristles.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby*  
bristles. *Grew's Museum.*

*STUCCO*. *n. f.* [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.  
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

*STUCK*. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.  
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me  
the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,  
than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Dacey of Pity.*  
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,  
When they look up and see their fellow- traitors  
*stuck* on a fork. *Addison.*

When the polypus from forth his cave,  
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*  
*Stuck* o'er with titles, and hung round with strings, *Pope.*  
That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

*STUCKLE*. *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid to-  
gether in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

*STUD*. *n. f.* [*studu*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be  
taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.  
A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one  
height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*  
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any orna-  
mental knob or protuberance. *Handley.*

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Handles were to add,  
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*

Cystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,  
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly  
in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Coffins.*

A desk he had of curious work,  
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*  
3. [Scots, Saxon; *stod*, Icelandic, is a stallion.] A collection  
of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses  
bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*  
To *STUD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with *studs* or  
shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,  
Their harnesses *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*  
A silver *studded* ax, alike besetw'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

*STUDENT*. *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a  
scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his  
book. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,  
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*  
A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur  
to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull sea-  
son. *Watts's Logick.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some  
*student* of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

*STUDIED*. *adj.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.  
He died  
As one that had been *studied* in his death,  
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,  
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,  
Which I do owe you. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,  
go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.  
A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so  
weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

*STUDIER*. *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.  
Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon  
his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use ar-  
guments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he  
had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,  
give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature  
and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of common-  
wealths. *Locke.*

*STUDIOUS*. *adj.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.  
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall  
propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contempla-  
tive part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.  
*Studious* to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful.  
The people made  
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden.*  
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale. *Milton.*  
Him for the *studious* shade  
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

*STUDIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.  
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.  
On a short pruning hook his head reclines,  
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's Æn.*

All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of their hon-  
ourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

*STUDIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.  
*STUDY*. *n. f.* [*stude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.  
*Study* gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*  
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine  
pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.  
Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The king of Caphila, a little confused, and in a *study*, said,  
that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Attention; meditation; contrivance.  
What can happen  
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*  
Make me a curse like this. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

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Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent  
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.  
*Studies* serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for or-  
nament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and dis-  
position of business. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Apartment set off for literary employment.  
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*

Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,  
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Watson.*  
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused  
members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;  
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*  
To *STUDY*. *v. n.* [*stude*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.  
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*  
2. To endeavour diligently.

*Study* to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thes. iv. 11.*  
To *STUDY*. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.  
Nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be  
that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.  
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty  
into English. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

*Study* thyself: what rank, or what degree,  
The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*  
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which  
has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.  
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines,  
which I would set down. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

*STUFF*. *n. f.* [*stuf*, Dutch; *estuffe*, French.]

1. Any matter or body.  
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though  
his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which  
otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,  
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build  
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*  
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle  
hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.  
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,  
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Cæsar hath wept;  
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*  
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves  
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father, that poor rag,  
Must be thy subject, who in fright put *stuff*  
To some the-beggar, and compounded thee  
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,  
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscom.*

3. Furniture; goods.  
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakespeare.*  
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*  
Groaning waggons loaded high  
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.  
With some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.  
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,  
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience  
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.  
I did compound for her  
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize  
The present power of life. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.  
Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.  
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of  
our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into  
linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

8. Matter or thing. In contempt.  
O proper *stuff*!  
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Such *stuff* as madmen  
Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

At this fusty *stuff*  
The large Achilles, on his prest bed jolling,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*  
Please not thyself the flat'ring crowd to hear,  
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*